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"Enlightened minds and virtuous manners lead to the gates of glory."

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natural request, of the prisoner, as it appeared that he had, in presence of the Mohegans, exultingly boasted of having killed 19 of the English with his gun, since the commencement of the war, and after loading it for the 20th (there being no more of the latter within reach) he leveled at a Mohegan, whom he killed, which completing his number, he was willing to die by their hands!—The Mohegans, accordingly, began to prepare for the tragical event; forming themselves into a circle (admitting as many of the English as were disposed to witness their savage proceedings) the prisoner was placed in the centre, when one of the Mohegans, who in the late engagement had lost a son, with his knife cut off the prisoner's ears! then his nose! and then the fingers of each hand!—and after the relapse of a few moments, dug out his eyes and filled their sockets with hot embers!! Although the few English present were overcome with a view of a scene so shocking to humanity, yet the prisoner (so far from bewailing his fate) seemed to surpass his tormentors in expressions of joy! when nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, and unable longer to stand, his executioner closed the tragic scene by beating out his brains with a tomahawk.

The few Indians that now remained in the neighborhood of Plymouth colony, being in a state of starvation, they surrendered

themselves prisoners to the English; one of whom being recognised as the person who had a few days previous, inhumanly murdered the daughter of a Mr. Clarke, was by order of the Governor publicly executed; the remainder were retained and treated as prisoners of war. By the assistance of one of the prisoners, who served as guide, 20 more of the enemy were on the succeeding day surprised and taken prisoners by the English.

The troops under the command of Major Bradford, and Captains Mosely and Brattle, on the 15th September surprised and took 150 of the enemy prisoners, near Patuxet, among whom was the squaw of the celebrated Philip; and on the day succeeding, learning that the enemy in considerable bodies were roving about in the woods near Dedham, Major Bradford despatched Captain Brattle with fifty men to attack them: who, the day following, fell in with and engaged about 100 of them; as hatchets were the only weapons with which they were provided, they made but a feeble defence, and were soon overpowered by the English, who took 74 of them prisoners, the remainder having fallen in the action. The loss of the English was two killed and five wounded. The above party was commanded by a blood-thirsty sachem, called Pomham, renowned for his bodily strength, which exceeded that of any of his countrymen ever met with—he

bravely defended himself to the last, being wounded in the breast, and unable to stand, he seized one of the soldiers while in the act of despatching him with the butt of his gun, and by whom he would have been strangled, had he not been fortunately rescued by one of his comrades.

A general famine now prevailing among the enemy, in consequence of being deprived of an opportunity to plant their lands, numbers were daily compelled by hunger to surrender themselves prisoners to the English, among whom was a Nipnet sachem, accompanied by 180 of his tribe.

On the 12th October, Captain Church, with fifty soldiers and a few friendly Indians under his command, attacked and defeated a party of the enemy near Providence, and on the day following (conducted by Indian guides) discovered a considerable body of the enemy encamped in a swamp near Pomfret; a friendly Indian first espying them, commanded them to surrender, but the enemy did not appear disposed to obey; being sheltered by large trees, they first discharged their arrows among the English, and then, with a terrible yell, attacked them with their long knives and tomahawks; the English meeting with a much warmer reception than what they expected gave ground, but being rallied by their old and experienced commander Captain Church, they rushed upon them with such impetuosity that the enemy were thrown into confusion and dislodged from their coverts. The action continued about an hour and a quarter. The English had 7 men killed, and 14 wounded; among the latter their brave commander, who received an arrow through his left arm. The loss of

the enemy was 32 killed and between 60 and 70 wounded.

On the 20th information was forwarded the Governor and Council that famous Philip (who had been for a long time skulking about in the woods near Mount-Hope, much dishartened by the ill success of his countrymen) was the morning proceeding discover'd in a swamp near that place, attended by about 90 Seaconet Indians; on which, the brave Captain Church, with his little band of invincibles, were immediately dispatched in pursuit of him. Capt. Church was accompanied as usual by a number of the Mohegans, and a few friendly Seaconet Indians. On the 27th they arrived in the neighborhood of the swamp, near the border of which he stationed several of the Mohegans to intercept Philip, in case he should attempt an escape therefrom. Capt. Church, at the head of his little band, now, with unconquerable resolution plunged into the swamp, and wading nearly to his waist in water, discovered and attacked the enemy.—The Indians were nearly 100 strong but being unexpectedly attacked, they made no resistance, but fled in every direction; the inaccessible state of the swamp, however prevented the English from pursuing them with success; their dependence was upon their friends stationed without—nor did it appear that those faithful fellows suffered so good an opportunity to pass unimproved: the report of their muskets convinced Captain Church that they were doing their duty, in confirmation of which, he was very soon after presented with the head of king Philip!!

Philip, it appeared, in attempting to fly from his pursurers, was

recognized by one of the English, who had been stationed with the Mohegans to intercept him, and at whom he levelled his piece, but the priming being unfortunately wet and prevented the discharge thereof, the cunning sachem would yet have escaped had not one of the brave sons of Uncus at this instant given him the contents of his musket! The ball went directly through his heart! and thus fell by the hands of a faithful Mohegan, the famous Philip, who was the projector and instigator of a war which not only proved the cause of his own destruction, but that of nearly all his tribe, once the most numerous of any inhabiting New-England.

It was at this important instant that the English were made witnesses of a remarkable instance of savage custom.—Oneco, on learning that Philip had fallen by the hand of one of his tribe, urged, that agreeable to their custom, he had an undoubted right to the body, and a right to feast himself with a piece thereof! which the English not objecting to, he deliberately drew his long knife from his girdle and with it detached a piece of flesh from the bleeding body of Philip, of about one pound weight, which he broiled and eat, in the mean time declaring that "*he had not for many moons eaten any thing with so good an appetite!*" The head of Philip was detached from his body and sent (by Captain Church) to Boston, to be presented to the Governor and Council, as a valuable trophy.

The few hostile Indians that now remained within the United Colonies, conscious that if so fortunate as to evade the vigilance of the English, they must soon fall victims to the prevailing fam-

ine, fled with their families far to the westward; the English were disposed rather to facilitate than to prevent their flight: having been for a number of years engaged in a destructive and bloody war with them, they were willing that the few that remained alive should escape to a country so far distant that there was no probability of their returning to reassume the bloody tomahawk! —Impressed with this idea, and that the enemy were completely exterminated, they were about to bury the hatchet and turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, when by an express, they were informed that the natives in the eastern part of the country, (Province of Maine) had unprovokedly attacked and killed a considerable number of the English in that quarter.

To quench the flame which appeared to be enkindling in the east, the Governor despatched four companies of cavalry to the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants. The enemy (who were of the Kennebeck and Amoscoggin tribes) first attacked with unprecedented fury the defenceless inhabitants settled on Kennebeck river, the most of whom were destroyed or dispersed by them.

On the 2d November, about 700 of the enemy attacked with their accustomed fury (accompanied by their savage yells) the inhabitants of Newchewannick, an English settlement, situated a few miles from the mouth of the river Kennebeck. Before they had fully accomplished their hellish purpose, they were surprised by the troops sent from Boston, between whom a most bloody engagement now ensued; the Indians, encouraged by their numbers, repelled the attack of the

English in so heroic a manner, that the latter were very soon thrown into disorder and driven out of town, where they again formed, faced about, and in turn charged the enemy with unconquerable resolution! The contest now became close and severe, the savages with their terrific yells dexterously hurled their tomahawks among the English, while the latter, with as much dexterity, attacked and mowed them down with their cutlasses! Each were apparently determined on victory or death! The English at one moment, unable to withstand the impetuosity of the savages, would give ground—at the next, the latter, hard pushed by the cavalry, would fall back; thus for the space of two hours did victory appear balancing between the two contending parties; the field of action was covered with the slain, while the adjacent woods resounded with the shrieks and groans of the wounded. At this critical juncture the English, when on the very point of surrendering, were providentially preserved by a stratagem. In the heat of the action Major Bradford despatched a company of cavalry by a circuitous route to attack the enemy in the rear, which had the most happy effect; the enemy, suspecting this company a reinforcement of the English, fled in every direction, leaving the English masters of the field. Thus, after two hours hard fighting, did the English obtain a victory at the expense of the lives of more than half their number! Their killed and wounded amounted to ninety-nine! The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, it was, however, three times greater than that of the English.

The day succeeding this blood-

y engagement, a lieutenant, with 12 men, was sent by the commander to the place of action to bury their dead, when a few rods therefrom, they were unexpectedly attacked by about 100 of the enemy, who had lain in ambush; the lieutenant ordered his men to reserve their fire until they could discharge with the best effect upon the enemy, whom they were surrounded and furiously attacked on all sides; the savages yelling horribly, brandished their long knives in the air, yet crimsoned with the blood of their countrymen. The brave little band, however, remained firm and undaunted, and as the savages approached them, each taking proper aim, discharged with so good effect upon them, that the Indians, amazed at the instantaneous destruction of so many of their comrades, fled in every direction.—The English sustained no loss.

On the 5th the enemy successfully attacked the inhabitants of the village of Casco, 30 of whom they killed, and made prisoners of the family of a Mr. Bracket, who, on the 7th in the following manner made their escape: The Indians, on their return to their wigwams, learning that a detached party of their brethren had attacked with success and plundered the village of Arowsick, to enjoy a share of the spoil hastened to join them, leaving the prisoners in the care of two old men and three squaws. Mr. Bracket, whose family consisted of himself, wife, three small children and a negro lad, viewed this as a favorable opportunity to escape: to effect which, he requested the lad to attempt an escape by flight, which (being uncommonly active) he easily effected; the plan of Mr. Bracket had now its desired

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After this, they were obliged to sustain a heavy and incessant fire from the ships and floating batteries, with which Charlestown neck was surrounded, as well as the cannon that could reach the place from Boston. In spite of all opposition, they continued their work, and finished it before mid-day. A considerable body of foot was then landed at the foot of Bunker's-hill, under the command of generals Howe and Pigot; the former being appropriated to attack the lines, and the latter the redoubt. The Americans having the advantage of the ground, as well as of entrenchments, poured down upon the British such incessant volleys, as threatened the whole body with destruction; and general Howe was for some time left almost alone; all his officers being either killed or wounded.

The provincials, in the meantime had taken possession of Charlestown, so that general Pigot obliged to contend with them in that place, as well as those in the redoubt. The consequence was, that he was overmatched; his troops were thrown into disorder and he would, in all probability, have been defeated, had not general Clinton advanced to his relief: upon which the attack was renewed with fresh fury, so that the provincials were driven beyond the neck that lands to Charlestown.

In the heat of the engagement the British troops, in order to deprive the enemy of a cover, set fire to Charlestown, which was totally consumed; and, eventually, the Americans were obliged to retreat over Charlestown neck,

which was incessantly raked by the fire of the Glasgow man of war, and several floating batteries. The loss on the side of the British was computed at one thousand: among whom were nineteen officers killed and seventy wounded; The loss of the Americans did not exceed five hundred.

This was a dear-bought victory to the British. The Americans boasted that the advantage lay on their side, as they had so weakened the enemy, that they durst not afterwards move out of their entrenchments. This being the first time the provincials were in actual service, it must be owned they behaved with great spirit; and by no means merited the appellation of cowards, with which they were so often branded in Britain. In other places the same determined spirit appeared.

Lord North's conciliatory scheme was utterly rejected by the assemblies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and afterwards in every other province. The affray at Lexington determined the colony of New-York which had hitherto continued to waver; and as the situation of New-York rendered it unable to resist an attack from the sea, it was resolved, before the arrival of a British fleet, to secure the military stores, send off the women and children, and set fire to the city, if it was still found incapable of defence.

The exportation of provisions was every where prohibited, particularly to the British fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or to such other colonies in America, as should adhere to the British interest. Congress resolved on the establishment of an army, and of a large paper currency, in order to support it.

In the inland northern colonies,

colonels Easton and Ethan Allen, without receiving any orders from Congress, or communicating their design to any body, with a party of two hundred and fifty men, surprised the forts of Crown-point & Tigonderoga, and those that formed a communication betwixt the colonies and Canada. On this occasion, two hundred cannon fell into their hands, some brass field-pieces, mortars and military stores together with two armed vessels, and materials for the construction of others.

After the battle of Bunker's-hill, the provincials erected fortifications on the heights which commanded Charlestown, and strengthened the rest in such a manner, that there was no hope of their being driven from thence; at the same time, their boldness and activity astonished the British officers, who had been accustomed to entertain a mean and unjust opinion of their courage.

The troops shut up in Boston, were soon reduced to distress. They were obliged to attempt carrying off the cattle on the islands before Boston, which produced frequent skirmishes; but the provincials, better acquainted with the navigation of the shores, landed on the islands, and destroyed or carried off whatever was of any use, burned the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, and took prisoners the workmen employed to repair it, & a party of marines sent to protect them. Thus the garrison was reduced to the necessity of sending out armed vessels, to make prizes indiscriminately of all that came in their way, and of landing in different places, to plunder for subsistence, as well as they could.

The Congress, in the meantime

continued to act with vigour. Articles of confederation and perpetual union were drawn up, and solemnly agreed to; by which they bound themselves and their posterity forever, as follows:

1. Each colony was to be independent within itself, and to retain an absolute sovereignty in all domestic affairs.

2. Delegates to be annually elected, to meet in Congress, at such time and place as should be enacted in the preceeding Congress.

3. This assembly should have the power of determining war, or peace, making alliances: and, in short, all that which sovereigns of states usually claim as their own.

4. The expenses were to be paid out of the common treasury, and raised by a poll-tax on males between 16 and 60, the proportions to be determined by the laws of the colony.

5. An executive council to be appointed to act in place of the congress during its recess.

6. No colony to make war with the Indians, without consent of Congress.

7. The boundaries of all the Indian lands to be ascertained and secured to them, and no purchases of lands were to be made by individuals, or even by a colony, without consent of Congress.

8. Agents appointed by congress should reside among the Indians, to prevent frauds in trading with them, and to relieve, at the public expense, their wants and distresses.

9. The confederation to last until there should be a reconciliation with Britain: or if that event should not take place, it was to be perpetual.

After the action of Bunker's-hill, however, when the power of

Great Britain appeared less formidable to the Americans than before, Congress proceeded to justify their proceedings, in a declaration drawn up in terms more expressive, and well calculated to excite attention. "Were it possible (said they) for men who exercise their reason, to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness as objects of a legal domination, never to be resisted however severe and oppressive. The inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great Britain, some evidence that this dreadful authority over them had been granted to that body; but a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect on the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered to the attainment of that end.

The legislature of Great Britain, stimulated by an inordinate passion for power, not only unjustifiable, but which they knew to be peculiarly repugnant to the constitution of that kingdom, and despairing of success in any mode of contest where regard should be had to law, or truth, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies, by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from season, to arms. Yet, however blind that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice in the opinion of

mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause."

After taking notice of the manner in which their ancestors left Britain the happiness attending the mutual & friendly intercourse betwixt that country and her colonies, and the remarkable success in the late war; they proceeded as follows: "The new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, look up to the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace and of then subduing her faithful friend.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state as to prevent victories without bloodshed; and all the easy emolument of statutable plunder. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour, from the beginning of their colonization; their dutiful, zealous, and usefull services, during the war, though so resently and amply acknowledged in a most honourable manner, by his Majesty, the late king, and by parliament; could not save them from the intended innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project; and assuming a new power over them, has, in the course of eleven years, given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt of the affects of acquiescence under it.

They have undertaken to give and grant money without our consent; though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property. Statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, and vice admiralty,

beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable right of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of our colonies; for interdicting all commerce to the capital of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter and secured by acts of its own legislature, and solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting murderers from legal trial, and in effect from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a disposition dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists, charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried. But why should we enumerate our injuries into detail? By one statute, it was declared that parliament can, of right, make laws to bind us in all cases whatever. What is to defend us against so innumerable, so unlimited a power? Not a single person, who assumes it, is chosen by us, or is subject to our control, or influence; but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purpose for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as it increases ours.

We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us to we for ten years, incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament, in the most mild and decent

language; but administration, sensible that we should regard these measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them.

We have pursued temperate, every respectful measure; we have even proceeded to break off all commercial intercourse with our fellow subjects, as our last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation on earth, would supplant our liberty; this we flattered ourselves was the ultimate step of the controversy; but subsequent events have shown how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

The lords and commons in their address in the month of February 1775, said that a rebellion at that time actually existed in the province of Massachusetts Bay; and thus those concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations, and engagements entered into by his majesty's subjects in several other colonies; and therefore they besought his majesty that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature. Soon after, the commercial intercourse of those colonies with foreign countries was cut off by an act of parliament; by another, several of them were entirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their subsistence; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to general Gage. Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence, of an illustrious band of the most distinguished peers and commoners, who nobly and

To be continued;